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[No. 6.

Expedition for Liberia.

THE *Elvira Owen*, a fine ship of about 873 tons, which has been chartered by the American Colonization Society to take out a party of emigrants, sailed from Boston on the 27th ultimo. She has been loading for some time at East Boston, and has on board two large houses, each 96 feet by 36 feet, and containing 21 rooms. There is also an assorted cargo of provisions and goods of every variety. She proceeds from Boston to Hampton Roads with two emigrants, and will there receive some two hundred persons from Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. She will then sail to Savannah, and probably there have the company increased by one hundred and fifty more. It is a fact worthy of record that a larger proportion than usual of these emigrants have been freed for the purpose of emigration, and provided with more or less money towards defraying the expenses.

The friends of the Society regard this as one of the most important expeditions that has left the United States. It will be placed under the

superintendence of the Rev. John Seys, well known for his able and efficient labors (as a missionary of the Methodist Church) for many years in Liberia, and who, after making arrangements for the settlement of these emigrants, will explore the upland country of the interior, and make preparations for founding, in the autumn, a settlement, by which may be tested the healthfulness of those regions as compared with the districts on the sea shore or in its immediate vicinity. The Financial Secretary, who has given the most prompt and earnest attention to the charter and outfit of this ship in Boston, will be in Savannah during the first days of the present month, to complete the work of preparation for the departure of this expedition.—We need hardly allude further than we have already done, to the great expense of necessity incurred, at the present time, by the Society, or further invite the pecuniary aid of its friends. They cannot fail to perceive the greatness and moral grandeur of the enterprise, and to

feel its claims upon the christian sympathy and liberal support of a nation so eminently favored and enriched as this by that Providence, which brightens or darkens human affairs, which is but the agency of

Him who can prosper or destroy us. May the people of these United States forget not the Rock of their salvation, nor that to nations as to individuals, beneficence is the duty, security and glory.

"The Liberia Packet under contract."

DR. JAMES HALL, one of the trustees of the fund of \$36,000 given by the late John Stevens, of Talbot Co., Maryland, for the construction of a ship for the American Colonization Society, says, in the *Maryland Colonization Journal* for April:

The above is the caption of an editorial in the number of this *Journal* issued for August, 1846.—We had just then closed a contract for building the Liberia Packet. At

this period, ten years later, the same caption well answers our purpose. We have contracted with Messrs. Abrahams and Ashcraft to build the new ship for the American Colonization Society, of some six hundred tons and over, the hull and spars to be completed on the 1st of October, and trust to have her ready for sea by the 1st of November, the regular time fixed for our autumnal expedition. She is to be in every respect a first class ship, of medium built, calculated for speed, capacity and good sea qualities.

Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

By the way of England, we have received several letters from Liberia, bearing dates as late as the tenth of April. Ex-President Roberts and family came to England in the steamer which brought these letters, and expects to extend his visit to the United States.

Mr. Dennis, the Society's agent at Monrovia, writes:

"In reference to emigrants being sent to Cape Mount, we are anxiously waiting to learn if your May expedition will land there, and to receive some instructions from you as regards the necessary preparations to receive them. There are some houses there already that can be had to accommodate some few families."

The Colonial warehouse has been repaired. Dr. Roberts writes:

"That, of the company by the Cora of last December, there has been one death since my last: Homer Irving, who died of inflammation of the bowels, at Clay-Ashland, aged 27 years. All of the others are doing well."

Two of the Lamartine's company had died, but neither from acclimating fever:—one, Mrs. Letitia Lewis, was far gone with consumption when she arrived; the other, Geo. Hamilton, a child of about five years old, who arrived with a severe cold that settled on his lungs, so that his system sunk under the combined influence of this cold and the fever. Dr. Roberts states that "the rest of the company are doing well." He also mentions his purpose to send to the United States two young

men, students of medicine—Messrs. D'Lyon and Cooper—to attend upon a course of medical lectures.

The Rev. R. E. Murray speaks of the sufferings produced by the recent war at Sinou, and remarks:

"While we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in covering our heads in the day of battle, yet we have to mourn the loss of many, from anxiety, fatigue and exposure. From the 20th of November, 1855, to the present, some have been compelled to keep guard at night, with clothing little suited to such duty in the country, &c."

Of the country through which the military force passed during the time it was engaged in this war, Mr. Murray writes:

"I accompanied the army in the campaign, and had the opportunity of seeing the country, which I would not have had otherwise;—the beautiful hills and dales, forest and old fields, towns and hamlets; formed a most pleasing variety, and presented scenes of loveliness not to be surpassed. Although in danger frequently of being hurried from time into eternity, I could but gaze with admiration on the works of creation, wondering what changes the introduction of civilization and christianity will produce. These cogitations were indulged in on some beautifully elevated spot, when suddenly we halt, and the word is passed along the line, 'water ahead.' Gradually we move along, and soon are plunged into a creek, or some mud hole, badly disturbing my pleasing thoughts. But this variation from the dry land is, for the most part, an agreeable one, and never caused me to murmur."

That this war has produced a great

amount of suffering, is evident from the facts stated in a letter dated April 1st, from Mr. J. V. Mitchell, of Greenville, Sinou county, viz:

"That the people of that county had lost about one hundred and twenty-five houses, and fourteen of their inhabitants."

From the fact that the military companies are now withdrawn from Sinou, we infer that hostilities have nearly or quite ceased. Mr. Mitchell concludes his brief account of this war in the following words:

"I leave you to think what must be the condition of our place at this time;—four or five hundred at this time both houseless and clothesless. The good people of Monrovia have done all they can for us, so also have the people of Cape Palmas. The natives have carried off all the farming utensils; the rice crop last year failed, and you can form some idea of the state of our affairs. Many have died from the effects. Help us if it be possible!"

Do not facts like these make a powerful appeal to the friends of Liberia? Have the sufferers at Sinou less claim to our sympathy and aid than those of the Cape de Verd Islands? Let provisions and clothing be sent to them without delay. Those who prefer to contribute in money, can send their funds to this office, which will be transmitted by the expedition to leave Savannah from the 1st to 10th of June, or at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

[From the Liberia Herald, March 10, 1856.]

The return of the troops under command of Gen. John N. Lewis,

from the campaign in the county of Sinou, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., was hailed with great enthusiasm. It is currently reported that the men as well as officers behaved with great gallantry, and much success has crowned the efforts of Gen. Lewis in restoring order, peace and quietude in that section of country. The belligerents, through the persevering zeal of the general, have been taught that the majesty of the law will be maintained at all hazards; and notwithstanding it is the firm principle and policy of the government to court the most friendly intercourse with the different native tribes by whom she is surrounded, yet withal, when their relentless ambition,—to which there is scarcely a parallel,—leads them to inhuman aggressions upon the defenceless settlers of any portion of this Republic, condign punishment will be the only consideration to terms of peace. The brutal outrage committed upon the several settlements of Reedsville, Farmersville, Bluntsville, and Lexington, in the county of Sinou, is truly heartrending. Many of the suffering inhabi-

tants have found relief amongst their friends in this and the county of Grand Bassa; yet the suffering condition of the great mass of the people is not as materially altered as we could desire. The suffering still continues, and had it not been for individual aid, and the timely interference of the government, we know not what would have been the condition of our suffering friends at this time.

We feel indebted to C. Goedelt, Esq., for his kindness in placing at the disposal of the government, his fine schooner "Liberia," for conveying a portion of the troops to the scene of action.—For such signal manifestations of disinterested concern for our interest by foreigners, we as a people, under such circumstances, should always feel grateful.

We are happy to announce that his Excellency President Benson was in attention to the movements of the army, watching with deep solicitude every feature, and by his presence and counsel alleviating the condition of the sufferers. His presence, we learn, was quite opportune.

[From Liberia Herald, March 19th, 1856.]

Inauguration of President Benson.

[The addressee of the Ex-President and President elect, will appear in our next.]

On the first Monday in January last, as provided by law, the oath of office was administered to his Excellency President Benson. Previous, however, to the administration of the oath of office, President Roberts, in the presence of a concourse of warm-hearted friends and fellow-citizens, laid down the paraphernalia of an office which for eight years he has filled with much credit to himself and great honor to his country. In the transitive movement of the scene—the past reviewed, the present before us, and the future looked to with hope and encourage-

ment—we could well say, Liberia, thus long hast thou lived; and today's demonstration answers, thou shalt live in all the respectability of a nation down through time to posterity, and thy star which now is but upon the horizon, will rise until it reaches its zenith, and shed forth a brilliant lustre of national respect. The event of no period seemed to be fraught with greater consequences in the history of Liberia, than this transitive occasion.—Ages in succession have passed, and the character of the African race has continued to wear but one common

aspect; but on this occasion were to be seen, plain and clear, the fair destiny of a noble race, emerging from the depths of ignorance, superstition and idolatry, bearing upon its ensign all those national characteristics of liberty named in the list of principles of enlightened civilization.

The momentous obligations that seemed to pervade the minds of the two actors in this political drama, could be distinctly observed by all. The one who had spent many years of care and devoted attention to the interests of his country, feeling assured that he had faithfully discharged his trust, confidently resigned it into the hands of his successor, in whom he felt the people had the utmost confidence in his ability to govern for their welfare, without regard to friends or foes, and considered himself well compensated should he but have promoted the happiness of the people of Liberia. The other, being called to govern a people over whom had presided for a number of years the brightest genius of his country—one altogether acquainted with the history and character of the people, one possessing in a large degree all those acquirements natural to one accustomed to govern,—felt sensibly the responsibility imposed on him, and with much respect referred to the able manner in which his highly worthy and distinguished predecessor had governed. Being inducted into an office of so much care and importance, one involved in arduous

responsibility, one surrounded by soul-trying duties, and paramount obligations of intrinsic merit and worth—the duties of Chief Magistrate to discharge, with the concomitant result of a mishap in the management of affairs before him,—he assured his fellow-citizens that his chief object should be to observe strictly the constitution, and to administer the laws with that becoming regard to justice for the welfare of the people, as should be dictated by a sound mind and a good judgment, with the fear of a gracious Providence before him, without regard to any secular principles.

Indeed the distinguished marks of respect on the occasion were no less imposing than the scene. The unanimity of sentiment manifested, brought the two actors in a position altogether becoming. Surrounded as they were by the legislators and members of the Cabinet, and foreign representatives, in the area of the government square, overshadowed by the branches of the large mangrove, orange, and other fruit trees, that bestud the place, they apparently vied with one another in exalting the character and dignity of that office from which the political father of the country was about retiring, and his successor entering upon with all the authority of the constitution. Exclamations of joy burst from the lips of all, and impatiently did the crowd await the commencement of the ceremony, during which the greatest order was observed.

[From the Colonization Journal.]

Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society.

This Anniversary was held on Tuesday evening, May 6th, in the Collegiate (Reformed Dutch) Church in Lafayette place. The attendance was not crowded, but larger than we recollect to have seen for the last four years.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the Society, presided. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., supplicated the Divine blessing.

Dr. D. M. Reese, whose zeal for the cause has known no abatement, read the Treasurer's Report, and

also an abstract from the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, which are given entire on the first page of the Journal.

The President then introduced to the audience Rev. Robert S. Finley, of New Jersey, who was actively instrumental as an Agent of the American Colonization Society, in organizing this Society, January 11th, 1831, and subsequently for some time its Agent and Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. John Seys, for many years superintendent of the Methodist missions, Liberia, and now designated an Agent of the A. C. S., to accompany the large expedition of this month to Liberia, and expecting, after securely caring for it to make a journey thirty or more miles from the sea-coast, to test, by experiment, the theory prevalent, that on the highlands, away from the sea-coast, new emigrants would escape the severity of the acclimating fever, or be entirely exempt from it.

Rev. A. D. Gillette, of New York, followed Mr. Seys; and last, but not least, came the veteran defender and advocate of the cause, Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

Our space forbids an attempt to give their eloquent remarks in the present number. In our next we intend to give them in full, meantime remarking that to the last the audience retained their seats with unflagging interest, and that the impression was most encouraging to the cause. A friend remarked that he had never heard better speaking at any Colonization meeting, nor attended a pleasanter anniversary.

The audience were dismissed with a benediction, and the members of the Society called to order, with the President in the chair, to transact business.

Dr. Reese acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

A list of officers of the Society, nominated by the Committee of the Board of Managers, was presented and ordered to be read. On motion, it was unanimously resolved that they be elected officers for the present year. They are as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President—Anson G. Phelps.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., W. P. Van Rensselaer, James Boorman, Herman Camp, Archibald McIntyre, Thos. G. Talmage, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., Jno. Beveridge, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. Washington Hunt, George Douglas, Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., Hon. R. H. Walworth, Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. Samuel A. Foote, Hiram Ketcham, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Hon. J. B. Skinner, Abraham Van Nest, Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Rt. Rev. Bishop James, Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Moses Allen.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. B. Pinney.

Recording Secretary—Joseph B. Collins.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden.

Board of Managers—Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Gabriel P. Disosway, D. M. Reese, M. D., Francis Hall, H. M. Schieffelin, W. B. Wedgwood, Hon. James W. Beekman, Jas. T. Soutter, Wm. Forrest, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Isaac T. Smith, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Hon. D. A. Boker, James Stokes, D. D. Williamson, Hugh Maxwell, Mortimer De Motte, Thos. Davenport, Lebeus B. Ward, John C. Devereux, Jas. Donaldson, Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Caleb Swan, Wm. B. Seidmore, Benj. H. Field, E. J. Woolsey, Rev. A. B. Van Zandt,

D. D., Chas. H. Haswell, Wm. E. Dodge, H. J. Baker.

The Cor. Sec., Rev. J. B. Pinney, then proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Society, in pledging to the Parent Institution the sum of \$5,000, has been moved by a deep conviction, that the measures so emphatically recommended by the Board of Directors at their recent meeting, and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Parent Society, namely, the construction of receptacles, and the establishment of an interior settlement, and the employment of a special agent to superintend a large company of emigrants now waiting to embark and carry those measures into effect, are objects demanding the most prompt and generous consideration of all the friends of the Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, the evidence which have recently come to light, of the investment of American capital, and the participation of American citizens in the atrocities of the African slave trade, would justify the renewal of the appropriation by our government against this traffic, the re-establishment of the agency for recaptured Africans, and that the Republic of Liberia, contending in its weakness, but with extraordinary prudence and valor against this trade, is entitled to the sympathy and some degree of countenance and aid from our government, and other civilized and christian nations.

Resolved, That the friends of this Society may well congratulate themselves on the general harmony of opinion now prevalent among the several State Societies, and the increasing zeal and liberality expressed by those interested in the enterprise throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the noble gift of \$36,000 by Mr. John Stevens, a citizen of Maryland, to the American Colonization Society, for the construction of an emigrant ship—a gift consecrated within a few days after the donor executed a deed of trust, making it the property of the Society, by his death—is worthy of grateful and perpetual remembrance and of imitation by prosperous and wealthy men, while the sudden decease of this benefactor to the cause admonishes us to do what remains for us to do for it with our might.

The resolutions were adopted *nem con*.

Letters were announced from Hon. John J. Crittenden, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Haight, Hon. William Alexander, President of the Senate of New Jersey, and others, but time pressed and they were not read.—They will be published by the Society.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the speakers, and also to the Trustees of the Church.

On motion, resolved, that the Annual Report, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

No further business being presented, on motion, the Society adjourned *sine die*.

We feel assured that the cause of Colonization will receive a new impulse from this Anniversary.

[Extracts from the interesting Report of this Society will be given next month.]

Public meeting of the friends of Africa in Philadelphia.

This large and respectable meeting was held in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Babcock, Secretary, read a report of the operations of the Society during the last

year. From this we make the following extracts:

The entire contributions from Pennsylvania, for colonization purposes, the past year to the 1st inst., amount to \$10,177.36—exceeding those of the preceding year \$2,357.37. Of this sum, \$270 was drawn from an appropriation of the State; the remainder has been gathered by considerable toil and expense, as the

aggregate offering of congregations and individuals. Nine of the thirty-one States have recently begun to aid this cause by appropriations, some of them indeed small, but others generous and encouraging. That more has not been collected for this important object, is in part owing to our having had no Corresponding Secretary for more than half the year, and to the lamented illness of our principal agent, Rev. Mr. Quay.

African colonization is no longer an experiment, but a decided success. Nearly ten thousand people of color have been sent from this country to the western coast of Africa. More than half of them were emancipated for the purpose.—Around them more than twenty times as many more of the native African tribes have gathered in friendly union, and thus have constituted the Republic of Liberia. Already it is recognized by the principal powers of Europe, and partially by our own government, exhibiting a specimen of a self-governed and well-regulated, prosperous community.

The attractions now held out for the colored man, whether slave or freeman, to emigrate to and unite himself with this Republic, are inducing great numbers to apply for their transmission thither. Of the 55,000 free colored people in our Commonwealth, many of the more intelligent and enterprising cherish such aspirations.

The report also alludes to the arrangements made to send out immediately two large receptacles for emigrants, at an expense of not less than ten thousand dollars, and to the purpose of founding an interior settlement, which has long been deemed important for health as well

as for agricultural purposes, and the estimated cost of which is fifteen thousand dollars.

The expedition about to sail the present month, (for which nearly six hundred applications have been registered, and about one-half this numbered accepted,) will demand at least *five thousand dollars* more, over and above what can be furnished by the friends and late masters of those about to emigrate.—Many of these are cases of thrilling interest, appealing to the sensibilities of all who desire to secure freedom for those who must otherwise live and die in bondage.

It will be perceived that the entire amount immediately required is thirty thousand dollars. Of this sum Pennsylvania is asked to contribute one-sixth, or five thousand dollars. Cannot her patriots, philanthropists and christians, who are able to give freely, as many of them have done on former occasions, promptly contribute this their State quota? Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at the Society's office, No. 143 Walnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

The Republic of Liberia, a model State; the seat of justice, of social order, of Christian schools and worship, the pilgrim home for the exiled, and dispersed children of Africa in other countries, and the chosen light and hope of millions lost in darkness in their own—indicate the benevolent purpose and guiding hand of the Almighty Ruler of nations, and solemnly forbid that we should withhold our hearty co-operation.

Bishop Potter then introduced to the audience the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, (President of the Senate of New Jersey, and son of the late venerable Dr. Alexander,) who was received with emphatic applause.

He offered a resolution expressive of the sense of the meeting, that the Republic of Liberia should be sustained.

The distinguished gentleman said he could not better introduce his observations than by quoting the language of a British statesman, to the effect that he did not seek to form his own opinion upon them—that he did not come to watch over the first efforts of the cause, but to hail its rise in splendor—not to join in the battle, but to swell the victorious procession, and to chant the triumph. The object in view was one worthy of contemplation, considering the genius and worth of those who were engaged in forwarding it. During a visit to a recent World's Exhibition, he had seen a meagre department, over which was written "Liberia." He knew that the real Liberia could furnish many such departments—that Liberia in which was contained the future destiny of the African race.

The speaker then referred to the great names connected with the formation of the American Colonization Society, the mention of which was received with applause. He quoted the speech of Judge Bushrod Washington, made at the first meeting of the Society, to show that he anticipated nothing but success.

The speaker proceeded to demonstrate that in every particular the lot of the colored man upon this soil would be a hard one, whether a slave

or freeman. He thought there was no hope but in that held out by colonization. The object of the Pennsylvania Society was not abolition, yet it had done more for the real freedom of the slave than a hundred anti-slavery societies. This Society had to contend with the opposition of zealots—of raving maniacs—of the real enemies of the slaves—yet it had performed a great work, that the world recognized as a blessing. The speaker then depicted the advantages offered by Liberia to the colored man in vivid and florid colors, and concluded with an eloquent peroration that drew down thunders of applause.

Rev. Wesley Kenney, of this city, followed in an eloquent speech upon the merits of Liberia.

Two resolutions, expressing sentiments in favor of Liberia, and of contributing to the colonization cause, were introduced and adopted.

We learn from the best authority, that our Pennsylvania friends are very anxious to sustain promptly and fully the present measures of the Parent Society, and that they hope to do their share in these movements so essential to the progress of the cause. The meeting adjourned evidently gratified with the spirit and proceedings of the occasion.

[From the *Liberia Herald*.]

Journal of a tour into the Country Interior of Grand Bassa.

By GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

THE writer of this journal is a very intelligent and enterprising citizen of Liberia, originally from Hartford, Connecticut, and personally known to us. He is a man of a truly patriotic spirit, has occupied

an important public office, and his statements are entitled to the fullest credit. The spirit evinced by Mr. Seymour, is that of a true servant of God, and we trust he will long be spared to exemplify in every way

that religion which is the bread of life to Africa, and to do eminent service to Liberia and the barbarians of the adjoining countries.

BEXLEY, *May 23d*, 1855.

Mr. Herald—

SIR:—I submit for insertion in your paper the following journal of a short tour that I made, a few days ago, about one hundred and fifty miles interior of this place, that you and your readers may see that we are not indifferent to the welfare of the natives in this part of Africa; as also the interest of the Government in general; as you will discover that I took some notice of such things as may interest the Republic in the future, though now, they may have an appearance of insignificance to some.

April 30th, left Bexley about 5 o'clock A. M., the weather was very fine, though from the heavy dews that had fallen the night previous, and from the recent rains, the ground was rather damp. It being so early in the morning it was of course dark when we first started; but the sun soon arose, rejoicing in his strength, and dispelled the thick mist in which we were enveloped, sending his brilliant rays through the tops of the dense forest, and enlivening the scenery around.

We passed to Bargah's town in a walk of about two hours and a half, and informed the people of the object of our journey, (which was to see the Pessey tribe, and collect such information from them as would guide me, or others, in the business and work of preaching the gospel among them; for which I feel peculiarly drawn out towards this tribe.) We traveled on to Rock Town, commonly called Sodwah's, where we arrived about half past ten o'clock, A. M., and found the people in readiness for a hostile attack from

us, as having been misled by false reports, they supposed that I was coming with an army to fight them; and it was quite amusing to see them sneak and dodge about, even after the real cause of our visit had been made known. I informed them that the Liberians never carried war except they find that letters and documents will not effect a satisfactory settlement of difficulties and hostilities; then they find it necessary to burn a little brimstone and saltpetre. I inquired whether they wished their children instructed, they answered in the affirmative, with a promise to aid in the erection of a school house, and all appeared glad to hear that steps were to be taken for this; and here I beg leave to remark, that I had here a striking illustration of the remarks of our Saviour: "The harvest truly is plenteous; but the laborers are few." I feel deeply for the aboriginal inhabitants of the Republic, in view of their destitute condition; for I consider that they are neglected to a criminal degree, by the church of Christ, though militant and aggressive in its character, in Liberia, and their real condition being only vaguely known in other parts of the world, they are thus slighted. Bogee, the head man of Sodwah, informed me that his people were willing to do the will of God, but that it was impossible for them to *know* it unless some one would teach them; that they had had promises before of teachers and preachers, but none had ever come to instruct them. You may be assured that I was affected by their relation of their wants and wishes, and I think the church should not withhold her care any longer from the native inhabitants.

I traveled on hence to Dununga's place, and arrived there about 3 o'clock, P. M., where, making the object of our journey known, we

were hailed with gladness. The people were expecting an attack from some of Pago's people, who charged one Borah with having poisoned Pago, who had lately died. They were accordingly preparing for the anticipated invasion by making a barricade. We tarried all night at his place; which is presided over by one Beangah, who appears well disposed toward the Liberians; yet here, as elsewhere, system is needed to render them a wealthy and happy people; such are their circumstances that a little effort, would effect a great change for the better in their condition. Here the poor ignorant people, suffering from the hands of the petty country merchant, instead of purchasing their goods from the captain as other citizens do, they consent through the charm of credit to be the dupes of some of our indolent Liberians, who live at the expense of the happiness of the natives. I preached to the people of this town, who were quite attentive, their number, however, was not very large. They said they were in a state of darkness, they were willing to reform if they but knew their duty to God; that they would be glad of a school for their children, and hoped the time would come when some one would come to instruct them.

May 1st. Early in the morning had prayer with the people and prepared to take our departure, which we did about 9 o'clock. After giving the people the advice that if they try to do right God will certainly bless them, and that they need not fear war, &c., we traveled through old farms, and towns, and stately forests, over hills, and through dales, across creeks and running brooks, until we arrived at Peter H. Herring's about one o'clock, P. M. We were kindly entertained by Mr. Herring who is a young native of Bassa,

brought up by Rev. Amos Herring, of Monrovia; he reads and writes, ciphers, &c., the result of Rev. Mr. Herring's teaching; and is now well qualified to take charge of a school. I met at this place an old gentleman, by the name of Cey, with some others to whom I made my intention known, and they appeared to rejoice at the object in view. Cey informed me that he would be glad of some one to preach the gospel to the people in general. Two interior paths meet at this place, which render it a great place for trade. Having rested awhile here, we passed on to Cey's town, where we were presented with a goat for our dinner, and were invited to tarry for the night, but it being about $\frac{1}{2}$ past two o'clock, I thought it well to go as far as Noblah's town; therefore after giving Cey a small "dash" of cloth and tobacco, we travelled until about four o'clock, when we arrived at Noblah's, which is on the edge of the famous camwood country. The town contains about fifty houses, and is presided over by Noblah's son; Noblah being dead. We concluded to put up for the night at this place; we were received with much kindness and attention, and after the usual salutations, we made our object known, which as usual, created gladness among the people. I preached to them at night, they were very attentive and confessed their ignorance, and acknowledged their state of darkness and expressed a desire to be instructed in the ways of life.

Here, as I said, is the beginning of the camwood country, but it has been cut so frequently and cleared that very little can be procured at this place for commerce, yet if there were some system about rearing it up and making one hand of it which can be done very easily, for the twig cut and stuck in the ground will

readily grow, so that if any one would take the trouble, immense quantities of camwood might be set out near the sea coast, and in thirty or forty years from this period those engaged in the business might be able to supply foreign demands without going to the interior for it. I suppose much more could be done if it were not for the unpardonable indolence of some of our citizens of both classes. I did not go into the country camwood-hunting, yet I shall relate all about it that I may deem interesting. I informed Blanyah that neither he nor his people should take trust from any one, but bring his produce to the beach and purchase his goods at first cost, and then he would never be troubled about being in debt to others; and I feel that I was doing the will of God in thus informing him, for the act is strictly in accordance with the command of Jesus Christ, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them;" feeling a conviction that like the people of distant ages (before the Reformation) who suffered under Papal oppression, that the time had come for a revolution among the aboriginal inhabitants of the Christian Republic of Liberia, I feel disposed to stand the storm that may gather and burst upon my head, by imparting to them a knowledge of their legal rights as men, and will here even be a judge myself, and strive to do the very best I can to bring about a revolution; and if possible put the whole commercial transaction of the Republic in the hands of the proper organs, which are the country people. This vow and pledge I make to the whole christian world fearlessly of the consequences. I do this with the stubborn fact that not a cargo of foreign merchandize has ever been purchased by the direct labor and industry of the Americano-Liberians,

and as it is the principle of good political economy, I hope to be able to turn the stream into their proper channels, as the laborer should always have an equivalent for his services; and if any one considers that they get well paid for their toil in backing wood and oil to the sea coast, let them but try it for themselves, and after that they will be silent. I made this effort also with the conviction that no government can prosper when the citizens in general may be acting as factors, and any man or men that holds forth the idea that we as a people are to uphold our civil institutions through the medium of commerce alone, have very little foresight as to what must be the disastrous consequences in the future. And he need not wait for the events of the future to display the results, but view the present signs of the times, and if he is a person of truth he will admit that vice and crime are stealing upon us as a nation in frightful rapidity; and in order to check the growing evil, all must go to work, with hands and head, to produce something for export, as well as natives do, and then it will appear that justice is to be dealt out to all. But as it now is, I look forward to the time when, if things be not altered, a domestic slavery will be introduced into the Republic, in order to support the indolence and luxury of the few, and to secure and maintain this state of things, the poor savage must be kept in ignorance. And here I would inquire if this be not so, why so little on a general scale has been done for them, for it is the only effectual way of perpetuating the system of commerce, as now prosecuted in the Republic, which according to my humble opinion will be the effectual means of undermining the virtues and Christian religion of a Republican people, and branding us with

the stigma of a vicious and wicked people. Do you, my readers, become startled at my expression? Am I going too far in what I have said? Have I uttered more than the truth? Yes, you may think so, yea, the high, the low, the thoughtful and thoughtless, may look upon me as a strange being, a hard customer; but unless you can convert truth into error, I will not turn so long as I am convinced that I am right. I have hinted only at a few things, and that merely to manifest the interest I feel in my native brethren. I am desirous to impart into them, by my labors, some spiritual gift.

Noblah's is about sixty miles from Bexley, and can be reached by a walk of one day and a half. This site would be an excellent place for an American settlement. The people have every thing plentiful around, and would with a little effort, have a superabundance. The surrounding country is most delightful; and no one disposed to live in the country for the good of the aborigines could have any objection to a residence in this place. It is hardly worth while to add that the soil is good; as all acquainted with this part of Africa are aware of the fertile state of the country.

May 2d. Held prayers with the people; after which we received a goat that had been killed for us by the order of the head man. About 7 o'clock, A. M. we left his town; and passing through some of his half towns and old farms we arrived at a hill of considerable height, heavily timbered, of very great extent at the top, so that it requires the greatest part of an hour to get over it. On the top is a cave, the residence of numbers of bats, which when disturbed fly about in the cave, resembling in the noise which they make, the roaring of distant thunder. I was anxious to enter it but the mouth

was very narrow, and being desirous of hastening on, and no torches being furnished, I was obliged to decline entering, though not without much reluctance, as I perceived that the natives associated much superstition with the cave. Not far from the cave I saw a company of red monkeys; they go in droves of twenty or thirty, and likely more, we passed without molesting them; as it requires a good rifle to do any execution on such high trees. The further side of the hill is quite steep, while the side we had ascended is very gradual. We soon saw here and there camwood trees, some of which appeared to be sprouts from trees cut years ago, and some small ones having no dye about them as yet, there is no place in all the camwood forest, where it grows entirely by itself, but scattered; though of course, more thick where least has been cut down, (which is the case in the Pessey camwood country.) We passed over other hills, and arrived at a town where they had cut a farm on the side of the hill on which it stood, opening to view the hill we had just passed over; as well as others, several of which described a circle, thereby making a deep valley of the most imposing sight; each hill standing as a tower to guard the dwellers in the vale. Among the hills are to be found beautiful streams of pure water which would apparently give life to the dead by their exhilarating coolness and purity. We had passed many a stream that would afford good power for mills of any kind. And I think that the day will come when Africa's sons will bestir themselves and show to the world that they have a country not the least behind the best in other parts of the world, and if history is to be relied upon, I think there is no part of creation to be preferred to this part of Africa:

(this I do not say because I reside here or am a citizen of the Republic,) but as a matter of fact, which I believe some of my own brothers will disbelieve; and let it be so and let them remain in servitude all their days if they choose. We have a host of people to improve; and then we shall have thousands of the best of citizens, who have known no servitude, and who from their very infancy have been perfectly free. I should say that there are stones of different kinds throughout the country; and timber of the best quality, not to be surpassed by any in other parts of the world, both suitable for building houses. There are trees varying in diameter from ten feet to the size of a whip staff; and in the large forest you may walk about in every direction without any hindrance from vines. This was the condition of the large forest as far as I travelled. The palm tree is to be found as far out as I went, and in the Pessey country it appears to be in its proper element, for I have never seen them grow taller, or bear better nuts, which are small but more fleshy, and producing more oil than the nuts in any other part of the country. Therefore let no one regard this part of Africa as a barren waste, for it is just the opposite; and it only requires the spread of the gospel to make these solitary places glad. I believe that the time has come when God intends to raise up some to carry the word to these most distant parts of Africa. If those whose duty it is to preach the word, will not go beyond the limits of the civilized communities, God will give them leanness in their souls, and quails to their full for meat.

We now started again and travelled on to a gentleman's town by the name of Nicbozah, who when he saw me and learned my business said that he and his people were

very glad of the prospects, and as a token of this respect, he furnished me with a small goat. He is a man of much life and humor, and desired to have a school for his children.

We passed on, and about half past twelve o'clock we arrived at Zippo's town, which I suppose to be about 91 miles from Bexley. It doubtless in time has been a good town, but Zippo having lately died, they as usual let the town go down. The town is ruled by his son Sav, who appears to be a man of quiet disposition. It is about here the camwood is found more plentifully, and near the town is a creek of pleasant water, where the inhabitants say elephants come to drink and wash. I bathed in it and felt much refreshed by the bath, and would advise all travelers to do the same, a practice too often omitted, hence the cause of so many diseases that attack persons going into the country. We stopped for the night at this town, preached for the people in the afternoon, who seemed very attentive, and expressed a desire to have a preacher and teacher; and they should have one sent them who is willing to devote himself to the cause of Christ. Rose early in the morning and had prayers with the people, and when the boys had eaten a little rice we started; about 7 o'clock, crossed the creek above mentioned, and came to a place where we saw the fresh track of an elephant. They make a path by which you can trace them as far as they go, breaking through vines, &c.

Further on we came to a place where they had pushed down palm trees and taken out the cabbage as clean as if it had been done by human hands. I also saw many low palm trees from which they had taken the cabbage. I saw many other trees which it appeared they had been feeding on in the same way,

and in doing so they reached from six to ten feet. At another place I saw where an elephant after being in mud, had passed between two trees touching each on the side, a distance of about six feet high. I measured a foot print and it was six by eleven inches; still it was not as large as some I saw. I also saw many other places where they had been feeding, tearing up trees, and clearing off large spots by their ponderous weight; they break down small trees and bushes. We were about an hour passing through the elephant range.

After this we came to a branch of the St. John River, which is about an hundred and twenty feet wide; its course is usually rapid; this we crossed on a raft pulling ourselves over by a ratan string. Thence we passed to Grahway's through a delightful country, passing many deserted towns. We arrived at Grahway's place about 12 o'clock A.M., after resting a little we presented Grahway with some tobacco, who on receiving it remarked that if the Pessy people have such good tobacco he regretted it much; this I noticed, as it is known to all that the Bassas are prejudiced against the Pessys, and regard them as an inferior tribe, simply on account of their getting their supplies of slaves from them at the time the trade was carried on. The Pessys in return look on the Bassas and Liberians as inferior to them. As regards this I do not know but what they are correct, for they are the only people I have seen that are truly and fully independent, for they are not under the necessity of calling on any other part of the world for the least articles requisite for their comfort. They make their own clothes, iron, tobacco, pipes, bowls, basins, pots, bread, meat, oil, salt, and every thing necessary for sustenance, and the

rendering of life comfortable. I will say more about them when the proper time comes. After relating to Grahway our object, we were received with the greatest marks of joy and respect.

We passed on (but I should not forget to mention that at this town of Grahway I saw them burning camwood as common fire wood,) to Barlergree's town, which is of considerable size; the people were glad to see us this far back from any American settlement, and not a single individual offered the least mark of opposition to the object we had in view; but on the other hand, bid us God speed. We here rested, having walked about two hours and a half, but Barlergree not being in town, we passed on to Bogue's town, the last on the path of Bassa towns. It is situated near a creek, well adapted to mill purposes. Here we were received with gladness as usual, and the head man seemed disposed to show us every mark of respect, and was rejoiced to see us coming out so far to prosecute our object; he also expressed a wish to have a teacher and preacher to instruct his people, and as an encouragement to their coming said that he would provide a place for them to stay. We put up with him for the night, and as usual, preached to the people next morning, who gave great attention and confessed their ignorance and superstition.

Bogue's town has a kitchen in it that is supported by camwood posts—or eight of the posts are camwood—of the value of about three dollars; so that camwood, that distance, is little accounted of; and about this town and in this region the wood grows common, and I saw it quite large; and I have walked over the roots of the camwood as any common tree, and when a person looks at the worth

of the country he cannot but regret the great want of means of transportation. Had the people one to direct them industriously into a proper channel, they would be able in a few years to make the Government of the Republic feel most sensibly the immense income arising from the tariff of their imports; but before this can or will be the case, men of some mind must go to that part of Africa; subdue the forests; tame the beasts that roam therein; penetrate the earth, and make her disgorge her hidden treasures; improve the human mind, and produce men, as Hannibal of old; as well as to give men to the church eminent for piety and virtue. It will not be many years before a mighty city shall rear its lofty spires in the centre of Africa, in ominous token of the fulfilment of the ancient saying, that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God." Yes, my readers, this will be the result; it is to come to pass; God has said it, the Lord of Hosts has proclaimed it—it is His words, and no man can put an effectual hindrance in the way; and though they rage, and devils howl, yet the angry gates of hell cannot prevail against the enterprise. Destruction may do her worst, but God will yet bless Africa, and as I think through the medium of the Republic of Liberia. Who of the citizens will not come to the contest, who are not willing to share the honors of the field; who, I say, will not make the sacrifice for the redemption of their fatherland, and give to its destitute inhabitants the word of life?

We crossed the beautiful creek, and traveled on for about three-quarters of an hour, passing through newly-cut farms, where one could here and there see considerable old stumps of cut camwood, also large forests. You could see it in profusion, standing everywhere ready to

be cut for market; it having stood for years, as also lying across the path and sides of the path, and all about in the forest, besides what is growing in large and small trees. The people think but little of wood at that place; however they have a camwood depot, whence at leisure they bring some to the beach or sea coast, to some Bassa gentlemen who exchange with them. The wood in this forest will furnish a large supply many years, if they continue to bring it down as they have for years back. But if men of energy take hold of it, and break the ox and horses into the draft, the wood will be plentiful at all times, and ready for market.

King Drampa is a man of great wealth; like the lion, he knows not his own strength, but I hope this will not always be the case. Who will go to instruct and teach him and his people? who, I inquire, is desirous of the task? Who will forsake all christian association; who will forsake all for the good of souls in and among the heathen of this land of our fathers, who are our brethren in the flesh and claim our sympathy? We are placed here in the order of Providence to impart to them the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. What man, when he remembers that his own parents or grand-parents were in the same condition, and we their children have had the benefit of the captivity, and are returning to impart the blessing to our kindred—who, having been left in freedom's land, and in darkness—(I wish the world to know that it is my opinion that oppression, or slavery, has accomplished some good for us as a people, although we as a nation have been wounded by the hand of avarice,)—let us teach our oppressors that we have sparks of humanity left in our bosoms, and that no circumstance could extinguish it, for it was im-



planted by the hand of God, and now enkindles the flame by which our hearts grow warm for the safety of our brethren; and as a proof of the fact we have a city of refuge for all to flee to if they wish, who are abroad. And we have been for years building a bulwark of safety for those of our brethren that are found at home when we return. And now when God is accomplishing as much in that way as the combined forces of mighty empires, shall we hesitate to embark in a work that all Christendom has made efforts to accomplish? shall we let others have more sympathy for our race than we now give evidence of, in a religious point of view? No, young men of the Republic of Liberia, let us build upon the foundation that is laid by our fathers, and let our country take a conspicuous position with other portions of the world. She has the elements of greatness within her borders, but they want improving, and those that will engage in the work must suffer loss and privation as soldiers of the Cross of Christ.

Again to my journey: We passed the wood, where we found a good quantity prepared for market. This appears to be situated at the outskirts of the camwood region, as soon after leaving we were out of the camwood region altogether; and traveled on for two hours more, and arrived at a long farm belonging to King Darby, or some of his people; but the whole was cut for the first time and planted in rice, and now they cut a part of the same farm over again to be planted this year also: and this may be regarded as one step in advance of the Bassas. Every thing appears different from what I had seen on my journey through the Bassa tribe—the people appeared happy and contented in the enjoyment of plenty. I was hailed with delight, and felt that I was now near

my journey's end, and looked upon every Bassa man, woman and child, as those to whom I was particularly sent to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom. My heart was full; I felt for the people; I was compelled to give vent to my feelings in tears for joy at the success of my tour, and for sorrow at the destitute condition of the simple people, as it regarded their knowledge of divine things; and every object in the way sunk into insignificance at the prospect before me, and I felt for the moment that in God I was ready to chase a thousand and put ten thousand to flight, and to pass over every wall of opposition to the object in view. I will come to this destitute people at my own charge, in obedience to the command of God, who I feel has instructed me, his humble and unworthy servant, by his providence and spirit, to go and preach the gospel to the people, (in particular in this I suppose some of my friends will brand me as an enthusiast, but let this be as it may.)—I shall go, if not sent by men, if God commands and circumstances will admit; and here I will drop a remark to save trouble on the part of those who would advise to the contrary, that it will be useless, if my Lord's commands have the same impressions at the time I am ready to go, that they have now, and have had for many weeks past—and appear increasingly to have—for I am at this moment ready to sacrifice every earthly thing that I have, to be clear of every hindrance to the work: and the more I talk about it, pray about it, and write about it, the more my soul is drawn out towards the work. I therefore feel that I am not mistaken as to the will of God on this point; for I feel willing to take the commands of Jesus Christ in their literal sense, if need be, to carry the news of glad tidings to the heathen.

Yes, Mr. Herald, I sacrifice my all, soul and body, to the will of God, and above that I estimate nothing.

We passed on through the farm of which I have spoken, and came to a farm kitchen, where I found a young man, who appeared somewhat alarmed at us at first; but being informed of our object his fears subsided. Not far from him were some men cutting down the high bush and timber on a new farm, which was one of considerable extent.—They were notified, and came to hail us, which they did with much gladness.

From thence we passed on to a place where they were beginning to build a few houses, and at which place I met, for the first time, women and children. Every thing appeared different; the people here seemed more thoughtful about agriculture and manufactures. I saw tobacco growing, and found that they preserved the seed as carefully as any other kind of seed. Thence we passed on, by good paths, to a half town, where it appeared blacksmithing is done: but most of the people were out on their farms; yet the intelligence of our arrival passed from one to the other like the wind, and there seemed to be a general restlessness among the people, who were anxious to see a white man—as they called Liberians. The paths now became better and better, which we took as an indication of proximity to the king's town, where we arrived at about 8 o'clock p. m., and were received by one of his head men with great cordiality.—There I felt that my journey was at an end.

The following morning, his majesty, who was out of town, arrived and received me with marks of great respect—performing all the salutatory ceremonies practised in the interior, which consist in first embracing the body of each other, then letting go,

shake hands, and then shake fingers. I proceeded immediately to make my object known to the king, and after the matter was fully explained, he fired a salute of several guns. I then presented him with some little notions, which created a considerable degree of pleasure; he soon after had a bountiful repast of "rice and goat" prepared; the goat was killed expressly for us. I was also presented with a country cloth and mat to sit on, neither of which is held in less estimate than elsewhere.

I now felt that I had, in a good degree, accomplished the work for which I came; I therefore amused myself by walking about the town and looking at the people, their houses, mode of living, &c. The children, several of whom I took up in my arms, seemed not in the least alarmed, as is the case with children residing in towns nearer to the beach. This town is not large, it consists of about twenty houses and three or four kitchens; they are mostly round; most of the cooking is done in the houses, which renders them of a very smoky appearance inside. They have couches or seats of clay in two or three different parts of the house. The kitchens are raised about eighteen inches with clay; so that one has a very dry, comfortable place to sit in, as also for cooking purposes. They seem not disposed to cultivate bananas and plantains around their town, as they might, as it could easily be done, and the only reason I could see for their neglect in this respect was that their necessities in this line are very few, and are met by rice, and having no market for their supplies, they do not feel inclined to make any extra exertion merely for the sake of securing luxuries.

The footpaths in the vicinity of this town, being cut frequently, are very good. The soil is excellent,

and inclined to great productiveness. The *colah* tree grows here in abundance, and forms an article of considerable trade between this tribe and the more interior; being used by the latter as a dye and also for chewing. The Pessey tribe are not migratory in disposition; they reside for many years in one place. The graves of their dead are marked with flat stones placed at the head and foot, and frequently all around.—There is quite a number of half towns in this region, and there appear to be numerous people under this king, who is called Dahpey.

I learned that there were iron works a few miles from the main town, but had not time to visit them. I was also informed that about a day and a half's walk, there were cloth manufactories, and that two days' walk thence, there were horses, jacks and long-horned bullocks. This intelligence gladdened me; for with the cloth manufactory I associated the idea of millions of yards that could be made in a year out here in the country, if there were only some one here to give the natives a little more light as to the facilities for the speedier manufactory of cloth. With the horses, asses and bullocks, I calculated the immense amount of work that might be accomplished, the ease and swiftness with which a journey might be performed, and the soil cultivated.

The next day, which was Sunday, I preached to the people. They appeared very attentive and anxious to listen to the truth. I attacked their errors, as I did at other places, and they admitted that they were in a state of darkness. They said that no one had ever told them about their evil ways. They had no idols that I could see, yet like the Bassas and other natives on this coast, they had *gree-grees*. Like their other brethren, they had no fixed method

of worship, no system of religion; and no one could be met with whose ideas of his own responsibility to a Superior Being, and of future rewards and punishments, were not most astonishingly vague and confused. On this account their minds are most easily accessible, conviction more readily gains admittance to and fastens upon them. They all expressed, with the greatest warmth, desire for education for the children and youth among them; in fact this was the general desire wherever we traveled.—O, Christian, listen—will ye not heed this Macedonian cry?

"The heathen perish! day by day
Thousands on thousands pass away!
O Christians, to their rescue fly,
Preach Jesus to them ere they die!"

Christians of Liberia, they are perishing at our doors! Let us be up and doing.

But to proceed with my narrative. These people are very inquisitive, and seem apt to catch an idea of any thing new as soon as presented. They can be made by prayerful labor a good and great people. They possess no little sense of honor and courtesy. They seem very desirous of cultivating a friendly familiarity with all persons. On Sunday and Monday I was introduced to some strange gentlemen, who appeared as manly in their deportment, as polite in their behavior as any set of men can be expected to be under the same circumstances.

On Tuesday morning I prepared to return home; and left king Dahpey's town about 9 o'clock A. M., with feelings of regret that I had to leave the dear people, for my heart began to be rivetted to them, and from their expressions they seemed to feel as great a reluctance to part as I did. Dahpey let me have several boys to return home with me;—some to learn English, and some to carry wood for himself, so that we

numbered about thirty in all, including the two Americans—Mr. Thos. Allen and Mr. William P. Crusoe, who were the only civilized persons that I had with me.

We arrived at the wood deposite about 11 o'clock, and took from it some fifteen pieces for king Dahpey, the boys taking small pieces for themselves in addition to the pieces for the king. We parted from them, and hastily retracing our steps arrived at Bargah's town, about half past 1 o'clock, P. M. Being invited to tarry for the night, we complied. (And here I might mention that I drew up an instrument for the opening of the path, which was signed by king Dahpey and Bogee, and almost every man on the path, from the Pessey country to Bexley, to keep the path free from hindrances, so that the Pessey people may pass back and forth without molestation.)

As there was little of interest that transpired on our way home, except the increase of our number, of boys to be trained, to fifty-odd, I will only add, that I arrived home tolerably well, on Tuesday, May 18th, when I sent the boys immediately to school. I shall now, Mr. Herald, with a few remarks, come to a close.

From what I have seen, as related above, there is evidently a great and important work to be begun in the interior; and those to begin and prosecute this work must have the idea of incessant toil, and the determination to "WORK ON, WORK EVER." They must not go to sit in an armed chair, and feel so distant that they cannot be touched with a ten-foot pole, or so dignified that every one must bow at their feet; but they must go, having the humility of the lamb, the meekness of the dove, and wisdom and prudence of the serpent. They must have the spirit of Jesus Christ: and when they thus go they should be determined *never to look*

back from the work; but come to the conclusion to give up everything, lay aside every weight that may appear to hinder their efficiency in the labor of love, relying on the promises of God, remembering that the work is His, and that he will accomplish it in his own way and time.

And be it known that Liberia is destined to accomplish what England, France, and the United States cannot:—we, in the order of Providence, are to redeem a *continent*. They have islands and portions of continents—we have more. God has preserved this high and noble work for us, as an evidence that we are capable of great undertakings; and I hope that very few of the "dominant race," as they proudly call themselves, will have anything to do with our Liberian enterprises in the interior:—as I do not admit, notwithstanding their repeated expressions, that it requires the energy of the white to prosecute every considerable undertaking. I cannot admit that their skill and tact are indispensable to the successful prosecution of every great work. Let them do in their own country, with the same means, more than we do in this. Man is but man, place him where you will; give him whatever color, hair or features, you choose, and after all that you may say and do, you'll find him a *man*, a creature of circumstances.

I now inquire, Mr. Herald, if there are no young men in this christian nation willing to aid in the establishment of a line of operations from different points of the Republic to the interior, for the redemption of Africa? Will none come to the rescue of millions from darkness and death? O let not white men plead so fervently for our people, and we not endorse their sentiments by timely effort and action! Let us not stand in the disgraceful attitude of *do nothing*.

ing; let not the thousands of dollars spent in Liberia for the good of souls produce so little effect on account of our inactivity and supineness.— And let me ask, what has been the return for the amount of \$32,000 appropriated last year, 1854, for the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Liberia? This is a question of no little weight and importance when we consider the ease with which our native brethren may be approached and the eagerness with which they are looking and waiting for the word of life.

The native begins to fully understand that the only difference between him and us is, that we have the gospel and he has not; and who will deny that there is an increasing desire among them to imitate men of better habits and life? Let us look well to this matter, brethren; let us consider the spiritual interest of the thousands by whom we are surrounded. Their immense numbers gave consequence to our political character, and caused us to be brought among the nations of the earth. Let us not then forget their souls; for if God appears among them, with the natural advantages they possess, may we not be in danger, in future years, of becoming extinct, and they take our place?—yet we could have no objection to it, if it was according to the plan of the gospel.

The time has arrived when Liberia should show to the gazing world that she has her real character before her eyes, viz: a *missionary nation*. Think what you will, fellow citizens, God's designs are apparent in the peculiar situation we occupy in the world, and on this barbarous coast. Let the church pray mightily to God to send laborers into his vineyard—their need is particularly remarkable, and why is this? why this state of things? Is it that all refuse to go among their brethren in heathen darkness? Is it because none care

for the soul of the native, that so little comparatively is done for him? We report to the world that there are from eighty to one hundred thousand native inhabitants in Liberia, which is a fact, with another hundred thousand added; yet I inquire if there is one missionary to a thousand directly laboring among them? And here, I hope I shall not be impugned if I express my opinion to the world that I do not think every man a missionary that hails to be such in Liberia, any more than I would a minister of the gospel in the city of Boston or New York, or any other city in the United States or Europe, where the inhabitants adhere to the ordinances of the Christian church; and is not this the position of the greatest part of the preachers in Liberia of all denominations?—I omit none, all perhaps may see that more can be done, and should be done; but who of them will go into the interior, and form lines of operations, west and east, north or south, the whole length and breadth of Liberia.

Does any one excuse himself by saying, "I have too large a family." To such I say, Take them all with you, and teach them to be missionaries.—Let those that can teach the alphabet, do that; those that can teach the Word of God, do that; and you yourself preach the Word which is the 'power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.' Sow the seed; if it be only a mustard seed, it will become something in the future.

Does another excuse himself, by saying, "I have large possessions to attend to, which require my presence." Dear brother, give them all up, if need be, for Christ;—he that loseth his life for Christ's sake, the same shall save it; and he that endeavors to save his life by neglecting his duty, the same shall lose it.

Now, Mr. Herald, I close by saying, that if this work is to be accomplished, the command of the Savior is to be adhered to as closely as the circumstances of the country will allow. He that regards wife, children, parents, houses, lands and goods, more than souls, has no business in the gospel armor. Great sacrifices are to be made for the redemption of Africa; even life itself is to be lost; yet not lost, for the promise is we shall find it again if lost in so noble a cause.

Let us, dear brethren, take hold of this work in a determined manner, and have faith in God—faith which laughs at impossibilities, and cries *it must be done*; then God will bless; then will we hasten the day—glorious, long-expected day—when the prophetic declarations shall be verified:—“*Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.*”—“FROM BEYOND THE RIVERS OF ETHIOPIA, MY SUPPLIANTS, EVEN THE DAUGHTER OF MY DISPERSED, SHALL BRING MY OFFERING.”—Zeph. III, 10.

Aunt Leanna; or Early Scenes in Kentucky.

THIS is a very interesting and instructive volume, from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe, of Winnebago county, Illinois. The writer depicts the scenes of life of which she was a witness in the early history of Kentucky. Her work is pervaded everywhere by a spirit of philanthropy and piety, a most humane and christian concern for the good of the colored race. Her description of some of the colored servants owned by her parents in her childhood, are marked with sincerity, simplicity, a correct knowledge of their character, and true attachment to their virtues. Aunt Leanna is the principal figure in the group, and her pilgrimage is full of interest, and her death the happy death of the righteous. She had some associates of the same spirit, to whom life was one religious service, and death great gain. Our space will not permit us to copy here all the earnest and judicious observations of the writer in favor of African Coloniza-

tion, but we submit the last two brief chapters of the work, with the hope that at no distant day, through the blessing of Providence, the sympathies and contributions of all the christian families of our country may flow forth in blessings for the civilization and salvation of Africa.

Plan by which the means can be raised to fill the treasury of the Colonization Society.

We suggest the idea that each farmer in the United States cultivate one acre of small grain for this purpose, or appropriate the avails of the same to the Family Colonization Society, and see what a treasury we would have directly. Who would not be willing to tender to the Lord one-twentieth or thirtieth part of the grain he may raise, and not be a poor man either. But perhaps all could not spare so much; they have their household to provide for, and wish to contribute generously to the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies. This should be attended to by all means. And then they want something for religious and literary periodicals. Don't neglect these, for from them we get much to enrich the mind and warm the heart, which

is necessary to promote all other benevolent causes. Then there is the sabbath-school cause; this must not be forgotten, nor its periodicals. There is too much interest for time and eternity involved in it to have it neglected. Be faithful to that.

We will now estimate the product of one acre, supposing it to be wheat, and yielding twenty-five bushels to the acre, and that wheat brings one dollar per bushel. The product will be twenty-five dollars. Take from that six dollars for Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies, two dollars each; five dollars for religious and literary periodicals; for sabbath-school library and periodicals, two dollars. This will leave twelve dollars for the family colonization treasury.

Certainly the literary and professional man, as well as the merchant and mechanic, can pay as much as the farmer. We think if this system could be brought to bear upon every family, or one half the families in the United States, there would be a great fund accumulated; and suppose this system should be carried out for ten, fifteen, or thirty years, and the money faithfully applied to colonizing the Africans to the beautiful shores and rich prairies of Africa, do you not think there would be many less slaves and a few less slave-holders, and a great many happier men and women in our beloved America?

With the efficient aid we might expect from government, methinks there would not be one of the sable sons or daughters of Africa left in the borders of North America; no, not one. All gone; where, and

for what? To Africa, their long lost home, there to enjoy all the rights and privileges of free citizens.

Reader, let conscience dictate your duty on this subject, and be active in the discharge of it, and I will endeavor, by the assistance of divine grace, to do mine.

May the God of all our mercies bless and sanctify the efforts that have been made, and those that are being made, and the still greater that may be made, in behalf of colonization; and may we all be so unspeakably happy as to hear the welcome plaudit.—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of thy Lord," where we may spend an eternity in praising him who has redeemed us.

Plan for the formation of a family Colonization Society.

ART. 1.—This society shall be called the Family Colonization Society.

ART. 2.—The object of this society shall be the securing of funds for the purpose of colonizing the Africans in America to Liberia in Africa.

ART. 3.—It shall be auxiliary to the town society, which is auxiliary to the county, and that to the state society.

ART. 4.—The officers of this society shall be a president, secretary, and treasurer.

ART. 5.—This society shall meet annually on the 25th day of November.

ART. 6.—The members of this society promise to pay annually the sums opposite their respective names for the purposes herein mentioned.

The Cause in the South.

THE REV. J. S. Bacon, D. D., writes to the Financial Secretary, from Jackson, Mississippi, May 14,

1856, that on his way up from New Orleans he made short stops at Clinton, La., Bayou Sara, Woodville and

Rodney, Miss., and found a number of good friends of the cause in these several places, and might have found more, and doubtless have made more, could he have spent more time.

"I find it requires a good deal of time to make my way from place to place, and to visit those persons whom I want to see, as they live at a considerable distance from each other, and there are few public conveyances off the river. An agent to do justice to the cause in this country, should take the work very deliberately, and spend weeks where he usually spends days. In the hurry of passing over the country in a brief space of time. There are a great many intelligent and liberal-minded men, in all this region, who might and would become warm and steady friends of the cause, if they could be visited by a suitable representative, and be made to understand its true objects and interests. I have met with a greater degree of favor among such than I expected to find,

and I am persuaded the interest of the Society might be expanded in this direction almost indefinitely, if a suitable kind and amount of agency could be employed. If a permanent agent of the right stamp could be placed in this south-western field, he would have great advantages over the temporary and fitful efforts that are now made."

Dr. Bacon mentions a number of highly encouraging interviews had by him with several distinguished friends of the Society. Of Mississippi he writes:

"I have seen a good many prominent individuals in this State, and have made a number of public addresses, as at Vicksburgh, in this place, and several others, and am gratified with the degree of interest the subject has awakened, wherever it has been presented. It only requires patient and persevering labor and a great deal can be done, in this State, for the furtherance of the cause."

Intelligence.

We look with deep interest for every number of the *Christian Index*—because it is indeed an index of the rapidly increasing interest of the Baptist churches of Georgia and the South generally, in the great cause of African missions, and also of christian efforts for the physical and moral improvement of our own colored population. We predict that in less than twenty years many colored men will be qualified, and sent forth from the Baptist churches of Georgia, to become assistants to Mr. Bowen and his associates in the spiritual renovation of the nations of Central Africa. We copy the following notice from a late number of the *Index*:

MISSIONARY WANTED.

The Rehoboth Foreign Mission Com-

mittee desires to procure a brother and his companion, who will go on the mission to Central Africa, to fill the place occupied by the late Brother Dennard and his wife, and make our report at the next session of the Rehoboth Association.

Brother Dennard and his wife, were sent out and supported by this body; and now that they are no more, we desire to find others who will fill their places, and carry forward this work. Our plan is to provide well for our missionaries while laboring, and for their return at the end of three or four years to improve their health, and to foster a missionary spirit in the churches.

The one hundred millions and more, of Africa, must have the Gospel. They are included in the number of those to whom the Savior said, "Go preach the Gospel." The field of labor in Central Africa is a promising one. The kings in the interior desire missionaries, and offer them every inducement to settle among them. Then "the word of God is not bound."

The climate in the interior, is not so unhealthy as has been generally supposed; and missionaries may go there with the prospect of ordinary length of life. Besides this, the people, unlike those on the coast, are partly civilized, and have some of the common comforts of life.

But were the climate ever so insalubrious, the foundations for our missionary operations must be laid, and the supporting of this stupendous building—this temple, which we intend to erect, to the name of the Most High—must be erected by the labor of our white brethren. The language must be reduced to writing, dictionaries must be made, grammars constructed, and a plan of general operations fixed, before we can dispense with their aid. When this is accomplished, then it may be practicable to carry forward the work by the labor of colored men, who are better fitted by nature to Southern climates. But cost what it may, it must be done! Africa is a part of the world, and these sable sons are a part of her "early creation."

Let our young men and maidens, who have given themselves to God, in solemn covenant, and are anxious to do something for the Savior, ask themselves whether this be not the field in which God will have them work—let them hear the voice of their Lord while he says "Go work to-day in my vineyard." The morning of youth will soon pass, and the night will come. "Go work to-day in my vineyard."

The Committee will take occasion in this communication also to call the attention of the Rehoboth Association to the propriety of erecting suitable grave stones, over the remains of our fallen missionaries. Let all the churches, individuals or friends, who favor this object, send up their contributions to the next meeting of our body at Perry. We prayed for and sustained our beloved Dennard and wife, while they lived; we cherish their memory now that they are no more, and we will erect some monumental stones, to tell their names, their virtues, and their work.

JACOB KING,
Chairman of Committee.

MISSION HOUSE,
April 13th, 1856.

AFRICA.—We have letters from Liberia to the 15th of February, and from Corisco to January 17th. There had been some sickness in Mr. Wilson's family, but all were enjoying their usual health at the date of his letter. A military expedition left Monrovia the latter part of January, to sustain the American settlement of

Sinou, in their war with the natives of that region of country. A few of the pupils of the Alexander High School, and also one or two of the teachers of the other schools, had been drafted for this service; with the exception of the interruption occasioned by this, the different departments of missionary labor were going on as usual.

The mission families at Corisco were all enjoying good health, and prosecuting their missionary work in quietness and peace. The boarding school had been reopened, after a short vacation, with the usual number of pupils. A letter has been received from Mr. Mackey, dated Lagos, February 6th, mentioning the safe arrival of himself and party at that place, and expressing the hope that they would reach Corisco by the middle of the month.

AFRICA.—Language becoming the son of the citizen of any country follows from one of her sons now in this country, laboring for a thorough education in our schools, and in the manners and customs of our people and churches:

A desire is being awakened among our young men and women to learn what they can, so as to help to build up the country. We have had "town school education," and now we want something of a higher stamp. If one or two of Mr. Horne's advanced scholars were permitted to go through college, under your auspices, after he had fitted them there, it would save him time and expense. After thinking over this subject, I have come to the conclusion to prepare myself for anything by which I can be of the greatest service to my country. Had I known what I do now, I would have prepared myself to have entered college immediately on my arrival.

Thursday last was the day appointed by the governor (of the State of Maine) as a day of fasting. The school, or rather recitations, were suspended on that day. I have read this term the first three orations against Catiline, in Cicero, and hope to finish my Latin this term, so as to be able to have most of the vacation and some of the fall term before "commencement" for my Greek. I am studying economy in everything, and am endeavoring to take care of my health, as you advise.

AFRICA.—We have been grieved to hear that the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the African Mission, lost his only child at Cape Palmas, on the 30th of January, of African fever.

Very many hearts in the church to

which the father and mother of this child had become greatly endearred, will sympathize with them profoundly in their affliction, and add their intercessions for God's blessing upon them.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of the same mission, has been obliged, by ill health, to take a temporary leave of absence, and to return to the United States on a visit. When last heard from, he and Mrs. Scott were at Rio Janeiro, waiting an opportunity to embark for home.—*Spirit of Missions*.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AFRICA.—The American Geographical and Statistical Society having resolved at the suggestion of the Rev. J. M. Pease, to undertake the exploration of Western Central Africa, had made preliminary arrangements to carry the plan into efficient operation. But they learn that the American Colonization Society intend to despatch a colony at once into the interior of Africa, with a view to a permanent settlement, while the object of the Geographical Society was preliminary to any such movement for colonization. Should the proposed settlement succeed, of course, in time all the results of the exploration will be attained, and the desired information will be given to the public, but if it fail to accomplish its purpose, the American Geographical and Statistical Society may again undertake the exploration, which for the present they think it expedient to suspend.

The money so generously contributed in answer to their call, will be returned to the donors on application to the committee, consisting of Marshall Lefferts, Archibald Russell, Rev. J. R. Thompson, Egbert L. Veile, Henry E. Pierpont.—*Jour. of Com.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.—We learn from the Rev. Wm. C. Stratton, stated clerk, that this Presbytery, at its meeting on the 9th of last month, adopted resolutions in favor of the American Colonization Society, and recommend,—"That as \$25 will suffice to defray the expenses of an emancipated slave or free colored person to Liberia, and provide him a comfortable settlement there, it be recommended to each of our churches to raise that amount, by making such annual collection, as they may see fit, for this praiseworthy and philanthropic object."

SLAVE LIBERALITY.—We see it stated in one of the southern papers that five thousand slaves in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, have during the last year, contributed 15,000 dollars to benevolent objects. This amount would have been sufficient to purchase the liberty of at least twelve of them.—*Richmond Ch. Advocate*.

The Geographical Society at Paris has awarded its prize for the most important discovery during the last year, to Dr. Heinrich Barth. The next prize of a golden medal was adjudged to Mr. G. Squier, of the United States, for his Central American researches.

LIBERALITY.—Some generous individuals in Kennebunk have given four hundred and sixty dollars towards defraying the expenses of colored emigrants to Liberia.—*Christian Mirror*.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.—The colored people in and about Baltimore, have a separate Conference. It held its session in that city last week. Among other proceedings, we notice that our sable brethren recommend the next General Conference to "adopt some measure for the more thorough education of the ministry."—*North C. C. Advs.*

The following notice from the National Intelligencer is a sad commentary on human nature. We should be slow to believe such a devastation of a great part of a noble estate dedicated, from the purest motive, to purposes of benevolence, possible, were not the fact put beyond question.

THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—A communication has been laid before the Baltimore City Council from the agents of the McDonough estate, which shows that the litigations and deteriorations have decreased the value of the property fully one-half of what was its value at the death of the testator. At that time the estate was valued at \$5,000,000; and now only at \$2,270,000. One of the agents, on the part of New Orleans, at a meeting of the Board, stated that over \$250,000 had been spent in litigation; over \$100,000 had been reported in charges and commissions; over \$500,000 had been lost in interest and delays; and over \$500,000 had been lost in pillage and decay. Notwithstanding all this, not one dollar of charity had ever yet been received from the estate; not one negro had been sent to Liberia, nor the tears and sor-

rows of one poor orphan boy ever been assumed. At every point and in every way the last will and testament of John McDonnogh had been frustrated and thwarted.

DEATH OF JOHN W. HINTON, ESQ.

The last New York Colonization Herald notices appropriately the action of the N. York Colonization Board, in testimony of their sorrow for the decease of this venerable friend of the Society. Mr. Hinton was one of the oldest, most zealous and faithful members of the New York Board.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the following minute was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the friends of the deceased, viz:

The Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, having been informed of the death of their venerable associate, Mr. John W. Hinton, desire to record their sympathy with the immediate relatives of their deceased friend; and their regret that one with whom they have been so long connected will no more aid them by his experience and counsel.

Mr. Hinton has been an efficient member of this Board from May, 1835, and one of the Vice Presidents for many years. Although his death was unexpected to most of the Board, his illness being very brief, they have the satisfaction of believing that he was prepared for the change that awaited him. It can be said of their departed friend, "that he ceased at once to work and live."

Resolved, That our editor be requested to publish the foregoing in his journal.

Resolved, That a copy be presented to the family of Mr. Hinton.

FREE BLACKS IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from an article in the Frankfort Commonwealth, that there are over 11,000 free blacks in Kentucky. Jefferson county has 1,700; Fayette, 700; Mason, 390; Franklin, 388; and so on down to two in Lawrence county. All the counties in Kentucky have free blacks except Johnson. That county has 26 slaves, but no free blacks.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A New York paper says: "We learn from good authority that no less than thirty vessels are fitted out at this port for the African slave trade every year. The fact is well known to the authorities of the United States,

who do all in their power to break up the traffic. But in spite of their vigilance, and regardless of the rigorous laws which have been enacted for its extinction, the business is still carried on here, and that, too, in some cases, by persons who, from their position in society, would be least suspected of engaging in it. In fact, it is so lucrative that those who pursue it are ready to run every risk for its enormous profits."

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.—

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Jones of Georgia is earnestly advocating the education of slave children in the Sabbath-schools. He thinks it may be safe to introduce them into the same schools with white children, if placed in another part of the room, and is very confident that religious instruction will make them more useful and reliable as servants.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.—

The number of immigrants and freed Africans introduced into the West India colonies from 1847 to 1856 was as follows, viz:—Into Jamaica, 5,195; Trinidad, 9,071; Guiana, 25,258; St. Lucia, 1,119; St. Vincent, 895; Granada, 1,090; St. Kitt's, 232; Antigua, 924; and Tobago, 292; making a grand total of 44,076, of whom 3,340 were introduced in 1855. The number introduced into the Mauritius from 1848 to 1856 was 82,158, including 2,990 in 1855.

In Charlotte, Sierra Leone, the average number of attendants on divine service is 400, there being, according to the report of the native catechist, only ten persons in the place who estrange themselves from Sabbath ordinances. The number of communicants is 117, and of candidates, 115.

LEGACY.—The late L. B. Leaven, a wealthy citizen of Elkton, Kentucky, by will provided for the emancipation of several of his slaves, and disposed of the entire residue of his large estate, said to be worth at least \$300,000, to three or four of them, who by the provisions of the will are to be removed to the city of New York as soon as practicable.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST sent two missionaries, the Rev. D. K. Flickinger and his wife, to co-operate with the Mend Mission. The last *Religious Telescope*, of Dayton, Ohio, contains a long

letter from Mr. Flickinger, who in consequence of illness has returned with his lady to the United States. Forced by fever to leave the Boom country, Mr. Flickinger retreated to Freetown, and purchased a house for \$2,400. After speaking of his intense anxiety at being compelled to leave his post, he says :

It is situated in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and has quite room enough in it for a school, and several missionaries to live in. I fell in with this Freetown enterprise the more readily, because it seemed at the time to give me hope that I could remain a while longer in Africa. Many told me (among others my physician) that I could not live in the Boom country, but might perhaps in Freetown, and I have some reason to believe that if I would have had the privilege given me three months sooner to commence a work there, I would have escaped much suffering; and might now be in Africa enjoying tolerable health. No reflections, however, upon any; and indeed, so long as I had health I preferred the bush to the city. All things considered, I believe the step a good one, for we ought to have a home in Freetown to acclimate and recruit at; and this is the opinion of the majority, if not all the members of Mendi Mission. If we could have remained Mrs. Flickinger would have opened a school at once. There is a great demand for American teaching among some of the people in Freetown.

I was advised by a number of persons, and especially did the Rev. Mr. Edney, (superintendent of the Wesleyan missions of Sierra Leone,) insist on my leaving Africa as early as January, but I could not see any way clear to do so until I had fairly proven that with all the medicine and care I could take, my health would not come up to a working point; after this I felt it not only a privilege, but my duty to do so.

Not a mission of which we have knowledge in Africa, the Mendi Mission not excepted, if we are correctly informed, made any more progress the first year than we have made, and in one case the church missionary society spent several years, and about \$90,000, and lost by death, some of their agents, and then abandoned the place where they had settled without being able to accomplish anything. But they commenced elsewhere, and persevered until they have flourishing missions all along the west coast of Africa.

SLAVES IN LOUISIANA.

In New Orleans lately a man named Hunter has been sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars, undergo an imprisonment of six months, and forfeit certain slaves whom he illegally sold in such a manner as to separate the mother from the children, contrary to the laws of Louisiana.

—*New Orleans Delta.*

We were not aware, before our eyes fell upon the foregoing paragraph, that such a law, said to have been violated by Hunter, existed in any of the Southern States. All honor to Louisiana for its enactment.—*Bardstown Gazette.*

The honor due to the legislators and citizens of this state for their treatment of the servile class of our population is not limited to that deserved for the humane provisions above alluded to. The legislation of Louisiana on the subject of slaves, as compiled in the Black Code, for the humanity of its provisions and the fulness of its enactments, may well serve as a model to other states; for in no state in the Union are slaves more carefully and stringently protected. At the same time that severe penalties are provided for crimes and offences committed by slaves, the manner of their trial is so prescribed as to secure the same impartiality as to free persons. In capital cases, for example, it is provided that the tribunal for the trial of a slave shall be composed of two justices of the peace and ten slave owners of the vicinity, and in cases not capital the same to consist of one justice of the peace and two slave owners. The jurors are put under oath, the district attorney conducts the prosecution, and a unanimous verdict is requisite to convict or acquit the prisoner.

For killing a slave, whether by an owner or another person, the penalty is death; and for maiming or other cruelty the penalty is a fine from two to five hundred dollars. The beating or ill treatment of a slave when no one is present by the owner or person having the management of the slave is sufficient to render him responsible for the offence and to subject him to prosecution.

Except carriage drivers, hospital waiters, market carriers, servants, slaves are guaranteed the enjoyment of Sunday, or, if employed on that day, they receive a compensation of fifty cents per day. Masters are forbidden, under penalty, to give their slaves money instead of the ample monthly rations which the law prescribes. Old, sick, or disabled slaves receive the same rations and clothing from their masters as others, under a still greater penalty to provide for them. The passage of the code relating to sick slaves provides "that

it shall be the duty of every owner to procure to his sick slaves all kinds of temporal or spiritual assistance which their situation may require." In summer slaves are to be allowed two hours and a half for meals, and in winter two hours, except where the owner has their meals prepared, when the allotted time may be abridged by one half hour.

Whenever a master or overseer neglects or refuses to provide such food or clothing as the law requires, it is lawful for any one to make complaint to the nearest magistrate, who may compel the owner to comply with the provisions of the law, under penalty of fine for refusal.

It is, moreover, made the duty of justices of the peace to inform themselves as to the manner in which slaves are treated in their districts, and to enforce the law.

Section 93 of the Black Code provides that, at a public sale, a negro disabled through age, or otherwise, and having children, shall be sold with such one of his children as he may choose to go with.

Not only is it forbidden to separate the mother from her child under ten years of age, but the importation of a slave child under that age without its mother, if living, is punishable by a fine of from one to two thousand dollars.

The importation of slaves who have been accused of capital offences, or of having attempted to excite an insurrection, is also strictly prohibited. Persons convicted of kidnapping free negroes, or of bringing such into the state as slaves for sale, may be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and in the former case by fourteen years' imprisonment.

The above are a few of the provisions incorporated into our comprehensive and elaborate slave code.—*Felicians (La.) Dem.*

LIONS.—Let us first sketch the history of the lion's life, beginning with his marriage, which takes place toward the end of January. He has first to seek a wife; but as the males are far more abundant than the females, who are often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find a young lady pestered by three or four gallants, who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them does not succeed in disabling or driving away the others, madam, impatient and dissatisfied, leads them into the presence of an old lion, whose roar she has appreciated at a distance. The lovers fly at him with the temerity of youth and exasperation. The old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaws, smashes the

leg of the second, tears out the eyes of the third. No sooner is the day won, and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air and roars, and then crouches by the side of the lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly. When two adult lions are the rivals, the encounter is more serious.

An Arab, perched on a tree one night, saw a lioness followed by a tawny lion with a full-grown mane; she lay down at the foot of the tree, the lion stopped on his path, and seemed to listen. The Arab then heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar furiously. The distant lion was heard approaching, and as he came nearer the lioness roaring louder, which seemed to agitate her husband, for he marched toward her as if to force her to be silent, and then sprang back to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant rival. This continued for about an hour, when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness arose as if to go toward him; but her husband, guessing her intention, bounded toward his rival. The two crouched and sprang on each other, rolling on the grass in the embrace of death. Their bones cracked, their flesh was torn, their cries of rage and excruciating agony rent the air, and all this time the lioness crouched and wagged her tail slowly in sign of satisfaction. When the combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she rose, smelt them, and satisfied herself that they were dead, and trotted off, quite regardless of the uncomplimentary epithet which the indignant Arab shouted after her. This, Gerard tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of my lady, whereas the lion never quits his wife, unless forced, and is quite a pattern of conjugal attentions.

Our lion, then, is married, let us say.—He is the slave of his wife. It is she who always takes precedence; when she stops he stops. On arriving at a *dour* (the collection of tents, what is called a "village") for their supper, she lies down while he leaps into the inclosure and brings to her the booty. He watches her while she eats, taking care that no one shall disturb her; and not until her appetite is satisfied does he begin his meal. When she feels that she is about to become a mother, that is, toward the middle of December, they seek an isolated ravine, and there, without the aid of chloroform or Dr. Loeck, she presents her lord with one, two, and sometimes three puppies,

generally one male and one female. If the reader has ever seen and handled a puppy lion, he will understand the mother and father. She never quits them for an instant, and he only quits them to bring home supper. When they are three months old their weaning commences. The mother accustoms them gradually to it, by absenting herself for longer and longer periods, and bringing them pieces of mutton carefully skinned. The father, whose habitual demeanor is grave, becomes fatigued by the frivolous sports of his children, and for the sake of tranquility removes his lodgings to a distance, within reach, however, to render assistance, if required.

At the age of four or five months their children follow their mother to the border of the forest, where the father brings them their supper. At six months old they accompany their father and mother in all nocturnal expeditions. From eight to twelve months they learn to attack sheep, goats, and even bulls; but they are so awkward that they usually wound ten for one they kill. It is not till they are two

years old that they can kill a horse or a bull with one bite. While their education is thus in progress, they are ten times more ruinous to the Arabs, since the family does not content itself with killing the cattle required for its own consumption, but kills that the children may learn how to kill. At three years old the children quit home and set up for themselves, becoming fathers and mothers in their turn. Their places are occupied by another brood. At eight years old the lion reaches maturity, and lives to thirty or forty.—When adult he is a magnificent creature, very different in size, aspect, and disposition from the lions to be seen in menageries and zoological gardens, animals taken from the mother's breast, bred like rabbits, deprived of the fresh mountain air and ample nourishment. As an indication of the size attained by lions in a state of nature, we may cite the fact mentioned by Gerard, that the strongest man in the cavalry regiment to which he belonged was unable to carry the skin and head of the lion which Gerard had killed.—*Westminster Review*.

Collections for the New Jersey Colonization Society,

From Nov. 12, 1855, to April 1, 1856, by Rev. W. Mitchell.

Elizabeth.....	\$200 00	Madison.....	22 75
South Orange.....	12 00	Princeton.....	102 25
Jersey City.....	187 75	Trenton.....	75 00
West Bloomfield.....	53 25	Patterson.....	24 75
Caldwell.....	14 35	Lawrenceville.....	12 50
Belleville.....	41 50	Boonton (a friend).....	1 00
Franklin.....	10 00	Parsippany.....	20 20
Newark (individuals).....	25 00		
Chatham.....	6 12	Total.....	\$808 42

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1856.

MAINE.			
By Capt. George Barker:—		Ingalls, ea. \$5; Wilmot Wood,	
<i>Banger</i> —From a class in Ham-		Henry Clark, Miss Lydia R.	
mond Street Sabbath School,		Smith, ea. \$2; Hon. F. Clark,	
for Colonization Ship or kind-		\$1.....	22 00
ered objects, \$20; George W.		<i>New Castle</i> —B. D. Metcalf, \$10;	
Pickering, Esq., annual contri-		William Hitchcock, J. G. Hux-	
bution, \$10.....	30 00	ton, Edwin Flye, each \$5;	
<i>Augusta</i> —E. A. Nason, \$5; Benj.		Ebenezer Farley, \$4; S. Han-	
Davis, \$1; Albert G. Dole, for		ley, Joseph Day, Jr., each \$2;	
life membership, \$30.....	36 00	Cash, Rev. Mr. Sanborn, Na-	
<i>Hallowell</i> —A Lady, \$5; A. Mas-		thaniel Austin, each \$1.....	36 00
ters, \$2.....	7 00		
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner, \$5;			167 00
Freeman Trott, \$1.....	6 00		
<i>Brunswick</i> —Ebenezer Everett,			
Esq., for life membership.....	20 00		
<i>Wiscasset</i> —Capt. Patrick Lennox,			
S. P. Baker, Mrs. Mary F.			

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>New Hampton</i> —Col. Rufus G.	
Lewis, \$100; Rufus S. Lewis,	
\$1; by Wm. Green, Esq.....	101 00
<i>Bristol</i> —S. Cavis, C. Taylor, ea.	
\$5; Newton Gage, L. W. Fling,	

William Green, Jonathan Johnson, Mrs. A. A. Moulton, Harriet E. Green, each \$1; others, \$3; by W. Green, Esq. 19 00

120 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Williamsburg—Dr. Daniel Collins. 10 00

South Dancers—Henry Poor, for life membership. 30 00

40 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt:—

Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild, \$64, towards receptacles in Liberia; Mrs. Henry K. Harral, \$30, for life membership; Rev. Dr. Coit, H. M. Hine, Mrs. Sylvanus Sterling, each \$10; Mrs. Wm. P. Burrall, \$8; S. B. Jones, H. Lyon, J. C. Loomis, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. Alfred Bishop, Mrs. Samuel Simons, each \$5; Mrs. Thos. C. Warden, S. Sterling, George Sterling, H. Brewster, each \$3; Misses Ward, T. Ranson, S. J. Patterson, each \$2; S. F. Hurd, Mrs. G. F. Hussey, Rev. Henry Jones, N. Boardsly, each \$1. 189 00

Stratford—L. H. Russell, \$5, in full for life membership; D. P. Judson, \$3; Mrs. Linsley, Mrs. Capt. Sands, each \$3; collection in M. E. Church, \$5.60. 17 60

Norwalk—Misses Belden, \$20; Henry J. Hoyt, Judge Butler, F. Belden, W. S. Lockwood, each \$5; A. Mallory, \$3; Mrs. Lydia E. Collins, J. Mallory, Gov. Bissell, each \$1; Mrs. E. Young, 55 cts., M. French, 550 cts. 47 05

Common Centre—Canton Colonization Society, \$31, to constitute Lancel Foote, Esq., a life member of the A. C. S. 31 00

Litchfield—Mrs. Lucy Beach. 20 00

Waterbury—Miss Susan Bronson, \$10; Mrs. W. H. Ives, \$3. 13 00

Jewett City—Rev. T. L. Shipman. 3 00

320 65

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—E. B. Fuller. 100 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City—Mrs. S. Hanna, Mrs. Sarah A. Sawyer, each \$100. 200 00

Pittsburgh—Jas. P. Hanna, \$100; Legacy of Jonathan Kidd, deceased, by L. Wilcox, Jr., executor. 1,100 00

1,300 00

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle Co.—Rev. Samuel W. Blain, by E. R. Watson, Esq. 200 00

Lynchburg—Va. Col. Soc., from a Friend near Lynchburg, by Rev. G. W. Leyburn. 100 00

300 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh—Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D. 25 00

GEORGIA.

Athens—Luther Clark, \$10; Albion Chase, Rev. Dr. A. Church, Rev. Prof. W. T. Beantly, Mrs. H. S. Camack, each \$5; William H. White, 50 cts., by Luther Clark, Esq. 30 50

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—James H. Mitchell, annual subscription, \$30; L. H. Drake, \$25, by Thos. Henderson. 55 00

LOUISIANA.

Jackson—John McKowen, annual subscription, \$100; D. Campbell, \$10; James A. Campbell, P. Foley, each \$5; by J. McKowen. 120 00

Clinton—W. W. Chapman, by J. McKowen. 10 00

From the Louisiana State Colonization Society. By Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D.:—

New Orleans—James Robb, Esq., Ambrose Lanfear, Logan McKnight, each \$50; James H. Low, \$30; John Kemp, Esq., E. A. Bradford, Slack, Sufter & Co., each \$20; Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., C. A. Roselius, W. F. Vindenburg, J. Y. Egann, R. A. Craft, F. H. Boyle & Co., Oglesby & Macaulay, John M. Hall, John M. Gould, Thomas Adams, Esq., T. L. Bayne, Esq., R. H. Browne, Esq., G. N. Morrison; Robert Tweed, Townsend, Tompkins & Co., Capt. Stephen Price, T. J. Martin, J. O. Woodruff & Co., Samuel Henderson, Chapman and Brown, S. DeVineer, each \$10; John Kemp, Jr., G. W. Race, P. A. Wood, Mr. Roumeau, W.

J. Pattison, Patrick Sweeny, J. P. Shortridge, P. Poursine, J. Avet, J. L. Johnson & Co., R. B. Sykes, W. A. Broad- well, T. C. Twitchell, Samuel Smith, J. L. Phipps & Co., H. T. Lonsdale, J. D. March, H. B. Murrell, M. L. Rice, L. G. Bein, Charles R. Railey, Henry Thomas, Jr., W. E. Stark, each \$5.....	565 00
OHIO.	695 00
Dayton—Henry Stoddard	100 00
Cincinnati—By Rev. John Seys : Messrs. Longworth & Ander- son, \$100; C. McMicken, \$20; W. Neff, \$10; Asbury Chapel, M. E. Church, \$41; Christie Chapel, M. E. Church, \$103; Dr. Briggs', Pres'n Church, \$25.35; Raper Chapel, M. E. Ch., \$54.25; Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church, \$61.52.....	415 12
Springfield—By Rev. John Seys : Public meeting in City Hall...	4 00
Dayton—By Rev. John Seys :— Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church, \$87.03; Congregational Ch., \$21.60; First Pres'b'n Church, \$25.65; Presbyterian Church, Third Street, \$84.22.....	218 50
Collection in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton :— Copley, \$4; Grangerburgh, \$1.31; Rootstown, \$2.30; Brimfield, \$9; Mogadore, 50 cts.; Wel- lington, \$2.62; Cleveland, (Philo Moses,) \$10; Columbia, \$2.50; Umstead, \$8; N. Perry, \$4.20; South Perry, \$5.50; East Cleve- land, \$1.25; Williamsfield, \$3; Colamas, \$5; Bedford, \$8; Con- cord, \$6.25; Chardon, \$2; Al- liance, \$7.....	88 43
WISCONSIN.	826 05
La Crosse—Legacy of Mrs. Martha Stoddard, by Thomas B. Stod- dard.....	305 32
Total Contributions.....	\$2,979 20
FOR REPOSITORY.	
MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker : Bangor—Edmond Dole, to Aug. '56, \$3, Michael Schwartz, A. Emerson, each \$1, to Jan. '57. Augusta—Hon. J. W. Brad- bury, to Jan. '58, \$2. Limington —Dr. Samuel M. Bradbury, to	
May, 1857, \$1. Hallowell—C. Spalding, to Nov. '56, \$1, Dr. John Hubbard, to Jan. '57, \$1 Gardiner—Phineas Pratt, \$1, for '56, Robert Thompson, \$1, to July, '57, E. Forsyth, \$1, to Nov. '56, F. Richards, \$1, in full. Brunswick—Capt. J. Badger, \$1, to Nov. '55, A. C. Robbins, Dr. Isaac Lincoln, John Rogers, each \$1, to Nov. '56, Chas. J. Gilman, Richard Greenleaf, each \$1 to May, '57. Wiscasset—Rice & Dana, \$1, for '57, Capt. P. Lennox, \$1, to Dec. '56, James Taylor, \$1, to May, '57, Henry Ingalls, \$1, to May, 1857. Sheepscot Bridge—Capt. Thos. Lennox, \$1, to May, '57. New Castle— Thomas Chapman, 2d, \$1, to May, 1857.....	26 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bristol—Hon. O. F. Fowler, to May, '57, by W. Green.....	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—New Bedford— Alexander Gibbs, \$5, to Jan. '56. Boston—Dr. J. Knight, \$1, to June, '55. South Dan- vers—Henry Peor, \$3, in full.	9 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Churchtown— Miss P. Carmichael, \$1, for 1856, by W. Coppinger.....	1 00
VIRGINIA.—Williamsburg—J. C. Sheldon, \$6, to July, 1856. Churchland—W. F. Wright, W. Grimes, each 50 cents, to March, 1856.....	6 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Neburn— Mingo Croom, \$1. Scupper- non—Josiah Collins, \$3, to Sept. '58. Kenansville—James E. Hall, \$1, to May, '57.....	5 00
TEXAS.—Independence—Mrs. L. T. Byars, \$1, for 1856.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Atlanta—L. Windsor Smith, \$1, to May, 1857. Athens—J. J. Flournoy, \$2, to Jan. 1857.....	3 00
TENNESSEE.—Shelbyville—E. H. Singleton, \$1, for 1856, by Rev. J. C. Holt.....	1 00
INDIANA.—Napoleon—R. Fletcher, \$3, to Jan. '57.....	3 00
ILLINOIS.—Upper Allen—Hon. Cyrus Edwards, \$10, in full..	10 00
Total Repository.....	63 00
Total Contributions.....	2,979 20
Total Legacies.....	1,305 32
Aggregate Amount.....	\$4,347 52

